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SUSI SNYDER: Hi. Again my name is Susi Snyder, S-n-y-d-e-r. Thank you for reporting on this. I appreciate it. I've been watching your face. It's been really good.

- 1 Kalynda touched on this, and it was part of my initial spiel, but again control versus ownership. In the supplemental DEIS and the DEIS there's no plan for obtaining ownership to obtaining clear title of the land. Title right now rests with the Western Shoshone Nation. It has since time immemorial. The 1863 treaty of Ruby Valley reinforced that.

Although we recognize that there are attempts being made to extinguish that title, that will not happen, and the Western Shoshone do own that land. The Western Shoshone territory, Newe Sogobia, I'll spell that if you want, N-e-w-e S-o-g-o-b-i-a, is a nuclear free zone. The Western Shoshone Nation is opposed to the Yucca Mountain project as well as opposed to operations at the Nevada Test Site which contaminate their traditional home land.

Western Shoshone have been gathering at the Yucca Mountain site for thousands of years, continue to gather at the Yucca Mountain site yearly for spring gatherings, and neither the DEIS nor the Supplement address that, address the traditional use of this land, which continues today. That's a big, what's the word, issue is good. Thanks Abe. Issue's good. I was thinking hole. Issue works. Okay, yeah, void. All these are good words. Thank you my audience thesaurus.

I know that I'm going to get cut off in time so I'm going to go fairly quick. If I talk too fast, please let me know. Here's the thing on drip shields, titanium drip shields, love it. According to this SDEIS the drip shields won't be in place until the repository closes, which could be as long as 300 years.

- 2... I realize it's going to be real hot and the water will probably be boiled out of the mountain around the waste, yet it does indicate that on section -- page 2-25, section 2.3.4.1 it says that water dripping on the waste packages, and I quote, Increases the likelihood of corrosion. So you got waste in there, and it's sitting in there for 300 years and then the drip shields go in, but there's rain, not all the time but it's not like we're in Oregon, but often enough that the waste packages could get wet.

And we're talking about waste packages with a 20 year old metal. I hope everybody here understands Alloy 22 is 20 years old. I mean, I understand it's under peer review right now, but this is a 20 year old metal that's supposed to protect us, protect us for at least 10,000 years. Come on. This isn't three-card monte. This is our lives we're talking about.

2 cont. So the drip shields, concerns with the drip shields, I didn't see it adequately addressed in this document, how the plans -- I mean, I guess the temperature, the heat, but it didn't -- it just didn't do it for me.

So again I don't have a reference page for you on this one, but if no quantitative evaluation was done on the impacts of, I'm getting technical here, the impacts of the variable drift spacing, and these are probably your words, how does the DOE know that the effects would be less than the effect of waste package spacing?

So basically what I'm saying, the drifts, if the drifts are further apart, what's the difference in that between the actual packages being further apart? I didn't see that really addressed.

3 Also the only place I saw human intrusion mentioned in here was on page 3-2 on table 3-1, and that's a concern because there -- I don't see, you know, this country is 200-some-odd years old. We're talking about something for a couple million years. People are going to go in there and possible human intrusion, especially with a bigger repository design, which is being talked about with different -- with it moving around with the tables there, I mean, excuse me, not the tables, the waste handling facility, you know the waste handling facilities are going to become radioactive waste. So I realize all that will be considered low-level waste and will go to the Test Site, but the human intrusion wasn't really -- it's dealt with in the DEIS but there it wasn't even dealt with adequately because it didn't count the terrorism, all that stuff. I'm getting the yellow light.

4 Okay. I'll make this be the last one and then I'll talk to you all next week. The assumption that the maximally exposed individual would be at 20 kilometers, now, this is a problem because there are laws on the books right now that don't say there's a 20 kilometer buffer zone. The proposed EPA rule is an 18 kilometer buffer zone.

So I'm standing 19 kilometers away yet that's not -- you're assuming that the maximally exposed individual is 20 kilometers away. It's just not consistent. It's not even consistent with the proposed rules. And that's a concern, another one of many.

You guys did do a lot of work. I can tell you did a lot of work. Don't get me wrong, you are doing a lot of work. And we're doing a lot of work trying to catch up with you, or keep up with this. But let me tell you, it's still not quite doing it.

5... Okay. And this is the very, very, very, very, very last point. The bugs. Sally Devlin is not here so I have to talk about the bugs. You know, these microorganisms that are inside Yucca Mountain, and yes, they cannot survive the heat that the waste would initially give off, this is true; however, as you said earlier in the

5 cont. presentation, it's not going to be this thermally hot, I mean reactively that's something else, but it's not going to be this thermally hot for long enough to kill every microorganism in creation -- well, never mind.

But these bugs, these microorganisms that are inside the mountain, once that waste cools, they're going to eat the heck out of these canisters. And what that's going to do is speed up the release of this radioactive poison, of this poison fire into our environment, into the environment that I live in, that my future kids will live in, that my future grandkids will live in. This is something that is just not safe. And I didn't see this addressed at all, and so that's a big, other big hole, void, thank you thesaurus.

And so I know Tim is getting anxious, and there's nobody else that wanted to comment. The other thing I wanted to say, everybody here should comment. Every single person should comment on this. I don't care what you have to say. I don't care if you come up here and say, you know what, this is a great idea, every single person should comment. Let's give them so many comments that they sit at home at night and go, Oh, my God, why did we take this job.

Come on, seriously, you know, give a lot of comments. I encourage you, please. You know, everybody here, you live here. You're an expert on this. You're an expert on your environment because you live in it, so please comment.